



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Haiti

DIEM – Data in Emergencies Monitoring brief, round 6

Results and recommendations
July 2024

Key highlights

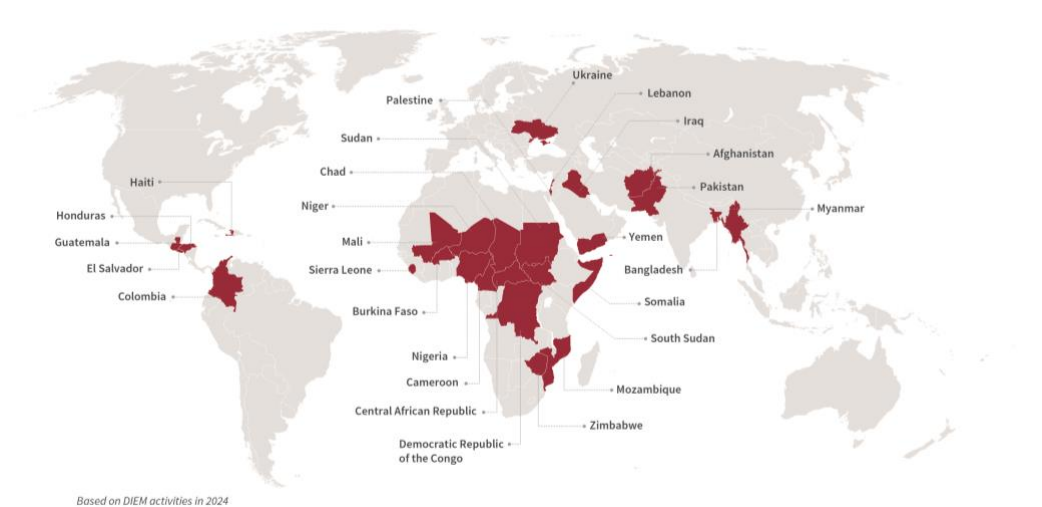
- > This Data in Emergencies Monitoring (DIEM-Monitoring) survey was conducted across all ten departments of Haiti between 13 June and 10 July 2024.
- > Fifty-three percent of households reported a decrease in their main income over the three months preceding the survey compared to the same period last year, with those involved in farming and agricultural trade being the most affected. Violence and insecurity were notably prevalent in Ouest (49 percent) and Artibonite (31 percent) departments, particularly impacting households with stable off-farm jobs.
- > Sixty-nine percent of households faced production difficulties, primarily due to a lack of irrigation (52 percent) and drought conditions. Violence and insecurity were reported as key factors impacting access to labour, fertilizer and seeds, leading to a substantial reduction in crop production for 59 percent of producers.
- > Disease remains the primary cause of livestock losses, accounting for 31 percent of deaths. Livestock producers faced challenges such as lack of veterinary services, feed supply issues and theft, with climate-related problems, such as lack of pasture and water becoming more frequent and intense.
- > Almost all households (91 percent) reported using emergency coping strategies, indicating depleted resources that could worsen future food insecurity. Non-agricultural households were the most food insecure according to the household hunger scale (HHS), while those involved in both crop and livestock production showed better food security outcomes and were the most food-secure.
- > A staggering 97 percent of agricultural households expressed the need for assistance in the three to six months following the survey, with the highest need for cash (63 percent), crop inputs (39 percent) and food (29 percent). The need for crop infrastructure was most pronounced in Centre, Nord and Nord-Est departments.

Methodology

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) conducted a household survey through the Data in Emergencies Monitoring (DIEM-Monitoring) system to monitor agricultural livelihoods and food security. The sixth-round survey was carried out from 13 June to 10 July 2024. A total of 2 700 households in all ten departments were interviewed using computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI) with a panel approach and random digital dialing.

The data were weighted to take into account the potential biases of wealth and connectivity introduced via CATI. The sample is representative at the department level. Artibonite, Nord and Nord-Ouest departments were stratified to increase the number of rural respondents and improve the representation of specific livelihood zones. Ouest department was further stratified to improve the representation of several communes particularly exposed to impact of the escalation in violence and insecurity in Haiti.

Figure 1. Countries with an established DIEM-Monitoring System



Note: Refer to the disclaimer on the back cover for the names and boundaries used in this map. The final boundary between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. The dotted line represents, approximately, the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. **Source of data:** FAO. 2024. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *FAO Data in Emergencies Hub*. Rome. [Cited 1 July 2024]. <https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org> **Source of map:** United Nations Geospatial. 2023. Map of the World. In: *United Nations*. [Cited 1 July 2024]. <https://www.un.org/geospatial/content/map-world-1>

About DIEM-Monitoring

FAO established the DIEM-Monitoring System to collect, analyse and disseminate data on shocks and livelihoods in countries prone to multiple shocks. DIEM-Monitoring aims to inform decision making by providing regularly updated information on how different shocks are affecting the livelihoods and food security of agricultural populations.

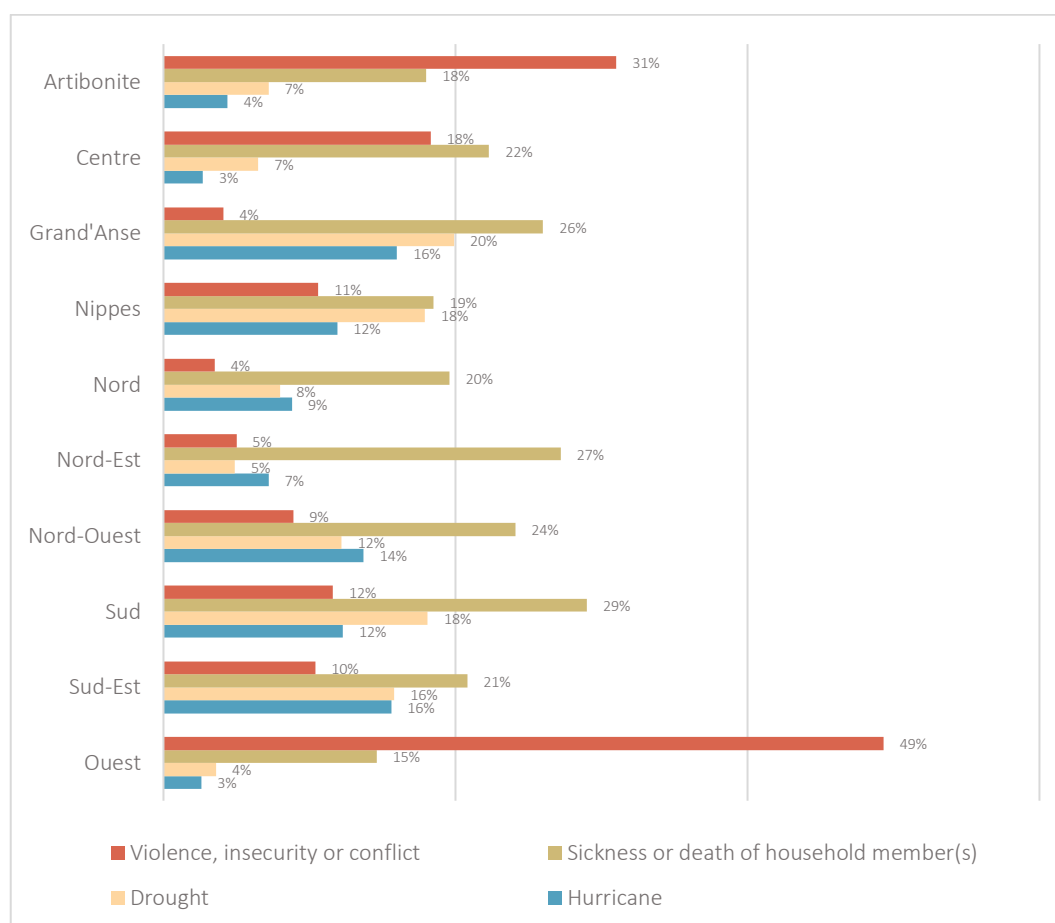
At the core of the DIEM-Monitoring System are country-level dashboards. Readers are encouraged to explore these dashboards to gain more insight into the context of Haiti and other countries.

Learn more at <https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/monitoring>

Income and shocks

Among the households surveyed, 27 percent reported violence and insecurity, 19 percent reported sickness, injury or death of a household member, and 8 percent reported drought. Violence and insecurity was the most frequently reported shock in Ouest (49 percent) and Artibonite (31 percent) departments (Figure 2). More than 60 percent of households in the municipalities of Tabarre (69 percent), Cité Soleil (68 percent), Delmas (64 percent) and Port-au-Prince (63 percent) reported violence and insecurity. Among those who had been victims of violence, 40 percent had trouble going to their workplace and 16 percent had trouble going to the market. Households in the southern departments were particularly affected by drought: Grand'Anse (20 percent), Nippes (19 percent), Sud (18 percent) and Sud-Est (16 percent). Among those who reported climate-related shocks, 85 percent indicated that these shocks had become more frequent and/or more intense over the previous five years.

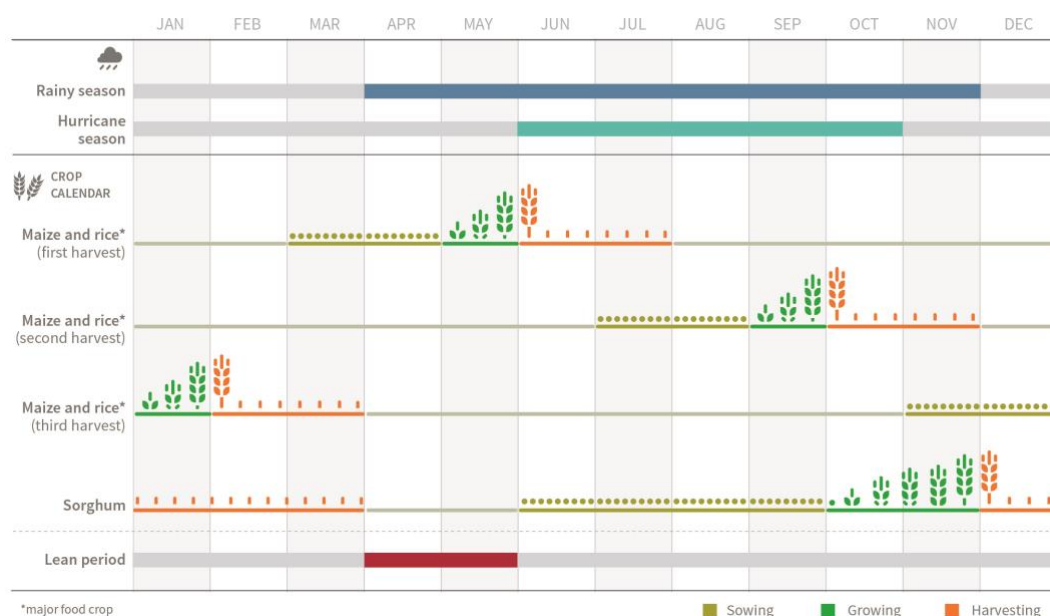
Figure 2. Top three reported shocks by department (percentage of respondent households)



Source: FAO. 2024. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *Data in Emergencies (DIEM) Hub*. [Cited 27 August 2024]. Rome. <https://data-in-emergencies-hqfao.hub.arcgis.com/pages/monitoring-country-specific>

Crops

Figure 3. Haiti agricultural calendar



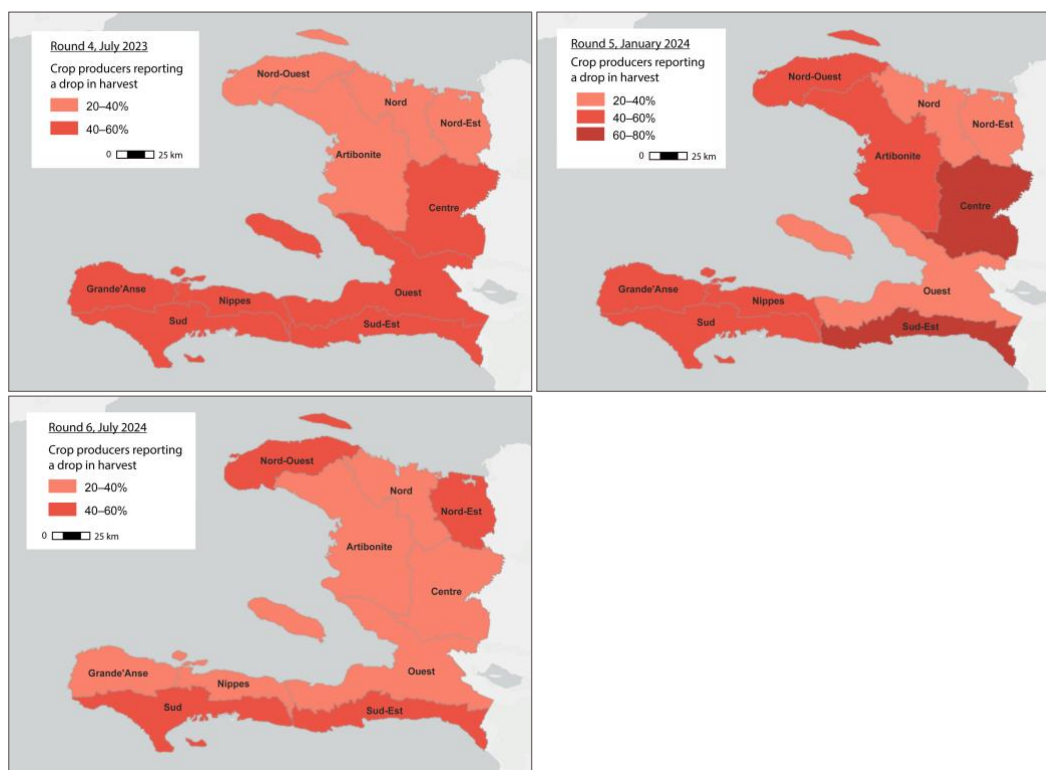
Source: FAO. 2024. GIEWS – Global Information and Early Warning System Country Briefs: Haiti. In: *FAO*, 15 April 2024. Rome. [Cited 27 August 2024]. <https://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=HTI>

Among the farmers, 69 percent encountered production difficulties. Fifty-two percent cited lack of irrigation as their main difficulty and 10 percent reported an excess of water. Most producers depended on rain (70 percent) or natural surface water (11 percent) for irrigation. Lack of irrigation was the primary production difficulty reported across all DIEM rounds in Haiti, making crop producers' livelihoods particularly vulnerable to drought. Lack of irrigation was associated with expected reduced harvest across all DIEM rounds.¹ Ninety percent of affected households reported that drought conditions had become more frequent and/or intense over the previous five years. About 34 percent of crop producers associated their difficulties within the context of violence and insecurity, particularly access to inputs.

Due to the various production difficulties encountered, 59 percent of crop producers pointed out a significant reduction (from 50–100 percent) in their production compared to normal years (Figure 4). Fifty-three percent encountered sales difficulties, mainly due to damaged goods, and 67 percent attributed these problems to violence and insecurity.

¹ There is a significant association, as demonstrated by chi-square tests, between lack of irrigation and the expectation of reduced harvest across all rounds except the current one.

Figure 4. Crop producers reporting a drop in harvest over the last three rounds by department (percentage of crop producers)



Note: Refer to the disclaimer on the back cover for the names and boundaries used in this map.

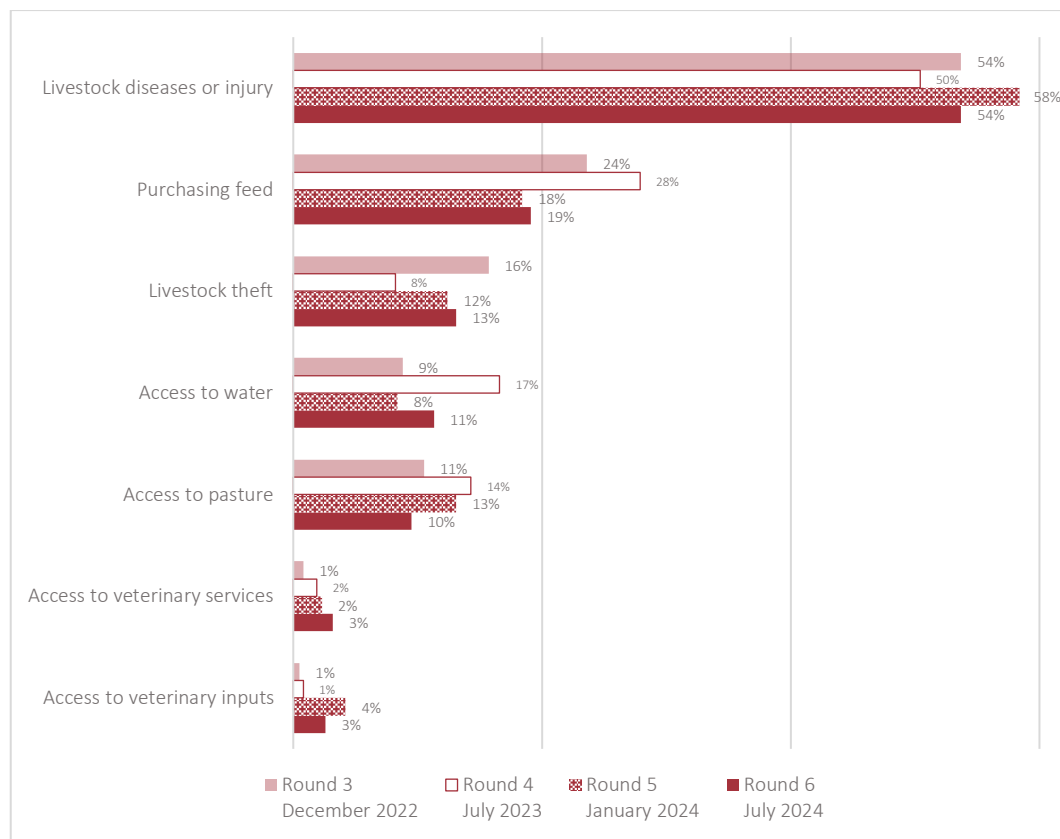
Source: FAO. 2024. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *Data in Emergencies (DIEM) Hub*. [Cited 27 August 2024]. Rome. <https://data-in-emergencies-hqfao.hub.arcgis.com/pages/monitoring-country-specific>

Livestock

Goats were the main livestock for 41 percent of livestock producers, followed by poultry (29 percent), cattle (15 percent) and pigs (10 percent). The main reason for the decrease in livestock was death due to diseases, accounting for 31 percent of losses. Sixty-two percent of producers faced production difficulties, mainly due to disease (54 percent), difficulties buying fodder (19 percent) and theft (13 percent) (Figure 5). Livestock producers also suffered from lack of access to veterinary services. Climate-related problems were also significant, with 81 percent of producers reporting more frequent and/or more intense difficulties such as lack of pasture and water over the past five years. Goats (55 percent), poultry (19 percent) and pigs (13 percent) were the most frequently sold livestock. However, livestock producers reported significant sales difficulties, mainly due to the escalation of violence and insecurity affecting prices and demand.²

² Figures on livestock sales come from a small sample, which can result in high margins of error.

Figure 5. Livestock production difficulties (percentage of livestock producers)



Source: FAO. 2024. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *Data in Emergencies (DIEM) Hub*. [Cited 27 August 2024]. Rome. <https://data-in-emergencies-hq.fao.org/pages/monitoring-country-specific>

Food security

Nord-Ouest (HT01), Artibonite (HT04), Ouest (notably Cité Soleil, Delmas and Port-au-Prince communes), Nippes and Grand'Anse were the most affected by food insecurity according to the HHS. These results are consistent with the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis which classified these departments and zones in Phase 4 (Emergency) for the period from August 2024 to February 2025.³

The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) revealed alarming levels of food insecurity among households, with 42 percent experiencing severe recent food insecurity (RFI), and 84 percent experiencing moderate or severe RFI (Figure 6). These high prevalence rates have remained relatively consistent across multiple survey rounds (Figure 7).⁴

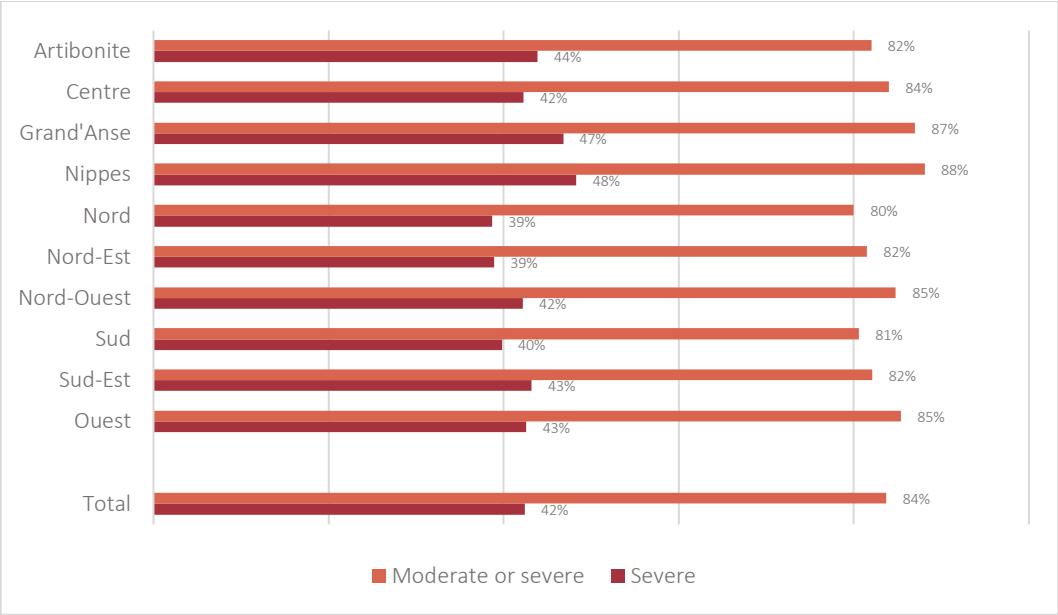
Non-agricultural households were the most food insecure according to HHS, followed by crop producers only and livestock producers only. The households engaged in both crop and livestock production were the most food secure according to the HHS, suggesting that having

³ Artibonite HT04 was classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis).

⁴ FIES results are subject to change until the country scale is established for more consistent comparability across rounds.

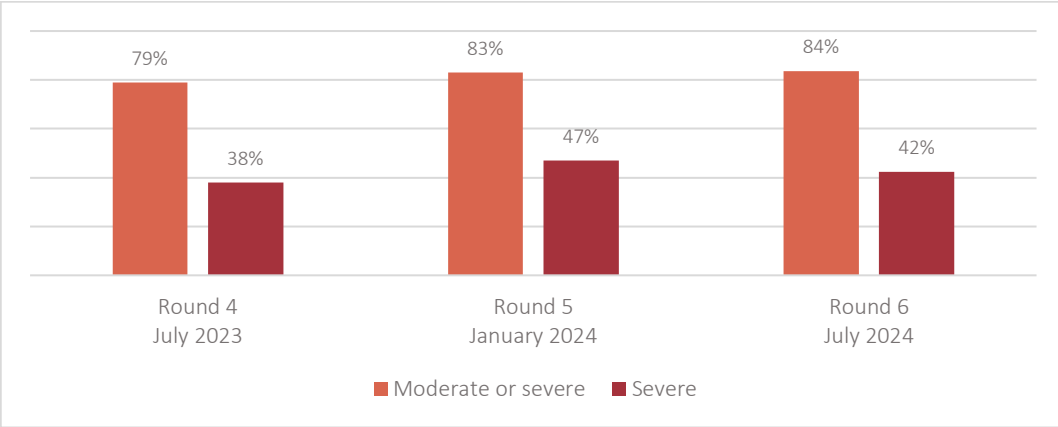
livestock may play an important role for households’ resilience to food insecurity. Almost all households (91 percent) have reported the use of coping strategies.

Figure 6. Prevalence of RFI (moderate or severe) measured with FIES (by district)



Source: FAO. 2024. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *Data in Emergencies (DIEM) Hub*. [Cited 27 August 2024]. Rome. <https://data-in-emergencies-hqfao.hub.arcgis.com/pages/monitoring-country-specific>

Figure 7. RFI by round



Source: FAO. 2024. DIEM-Monitoring. In: *Data in Emergencies (DIEM) Hub*. [Cited 27 August 2024]. Rome. <https://data-in-emergencies-hqfao.hub.arcgis.com/pages/monitoring-country-specific>

Needs

Nearly all the agricultural households (97 percent) reported a need for assistance to continue with agricultural activities over the three to six months following the survey. The need was greatest for cash (63 percent), followed by crop inputs (39 percent), food (29 percent) and crop infrastructure (16 percent). The need for cash was greatest in Grand’Anse (83 percent), while the need for food remained high across all departments. The need for crop inputs was greatest in Sud (48 percent), Sud-Est (43 percent) and Centre (42 percent). The need for crop infrastructure was highest in Nord-Est (26 percent), Nord (24 percent) and Centre (23 percent).

Recommendations

Short-term recommendations

- > Distribute food aid to households or individuals with critical levels of insecurity (according to the FIES scale) and support them with emergency food production kits to prevent worsening of their condition and famine situations, particularly in the departments of Grand'Anse, Nippes, Nord Ouest and Ouest.
- > Distribute cash transfers to the most vulnerable households to help them meet their immediate needs, particularly in Artibonite, Grand'Anse, Nippes and Sud-Est.
- > Facilitate access to seeds, fertilizers and other inputs needed to support increased and improved agricultural production and livelihoods for the coming season, particularly in the Centre, Nord-Est, Nord-Ouest, Sud and Sud-Est.
- > Distribute small livestock (e.g. goats) more suited to the local context to the most vulnerable households, offering them a sustainable source of income thanks to their lower maintenance costs.

Medium- and long-term recommendations

- > Strengthen local production and trade to reduce dependence on imported products and improve market accessibility. Develop access to agricultural inputs by encouraging local production, particularly in the Centre, Nord-Est, Sud and Sud-Est.
- > Strengthen the preparedness of the most vulnerable households for climatic events, such as floods and wind/cyclones, to protect food chains and implement anticipatory actions to prevent potential risks and mitigate their effects on farmers, producers and vulnerable populations.
- > Strengthen veterinary services, support animal disease surveillance, promote vaccination and provide vaccines to reduce livestock mortality and improve overall production, particularly in the Nord, Nord-Est and Nord-Ouest.
- > Enhance animal feed supply by establishing local feed production facilities and implementing programmes that utilize locally sourced raw materials. Encourage competitive procurement practices, including bulk imports, to lower costs for livestock owners.

- > Develop and improve water resource and basin management by investing in irrigation infrastructure, rainwater harvesting and water conservation techniques, particularly in the southern departments.



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